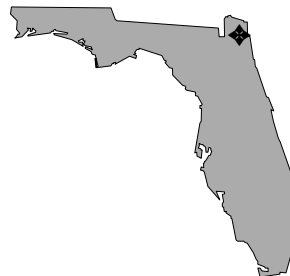


Size: 28,824 acres
Mission: Provide advanced F-15 fighter training
HRS Score: 50.00; placed on NPL in March 1997
IAG Status: IAG under negotiation
Contaminants: Petroleum/oil/lubricants, chlorinated solvents, pesticides, metals, PCBs, and general refuse
Media Affected: Groundwater, surface water, sediment, and soil
Funding to Date: \$12.3 million
Estimated Cost to Completion (Completion Year): \$26.7 million (FY2010)
Final Remedy in Place or Response Complete Date for All Sites: FY2002



Panama City, Florida

Restoration Background

Tyndall Field was activated in 1941 as the Flexible Gunnery School of the U.S. Army Air Corps. The installation became Tyndall Air Force Base in 1947 when the Air Force became a separate branch of the military.

Environmental studies, beginning in FY81, identified 36 sites at the installation. Principal site types include fire training areas, spill sites, landfills, and disposal trenches. One site is being cleaned up for petroleum contamination under the direction of the DLA. Five other off-site locations have been closed, and regulatory agencies have concurred that they pose no risks and require no actions. In FY95, a RCRA Facility Assessment identified 58 solid waste management units and 18 areas of concern.

The installation completed pilot tests for dual-phase vacuum extraction, soil vapor extraction (SVE), and air sparging (AS) at Site SS-15. The installation completed a well assessment report for 141 restoration program monitoring wells. Contamination Assessment Reports (CARs) were completed at Sites SS-15, FT-16, SS-19, and FT-23. The installation also completed Chemical Data Acquisition Plan Addendum 3 for Site OT-29. Remedial Investigation (RI) fieldwork was initiated at Sites LF-6, LF-7, SS-26, and OT-29. Remedial Action Plans have begun on Sites SS-15, FT-16, and FT-23.

The installation completed RCRA clean-closure activities at Site LF-36, as required by Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP). In FY97, the installation signed decision documents and received No Further Action concurrence from FDEP and EPA for 11 sites and achieved site consolidation for 2 sites. Interim Remedial Actions (IRAs) and Removal Actions were studied or conducted at six sites. The AS/SVE pilot project for Site FT-16 was completed. It was determined during the OT-29 IRA site characterization stage that no

clear contamination source could be identified and that risk levels were low enough to negate the need for an IRA. The installation partnership with FDEP, EPA, and restoration contractors has evolved into a project team serving as the technical review committee.

In FY94 and FY97, there were efforts to establish a Restoration Advisory Board (RAB). Public response indicated a high level of trust and no need for a RAB. A community relations plan (CRP) was completed to inform the public. The issue of RAB formation will be revisited in FY99.

FY98 Restoration Progress

Progress on the RI phases for FT-17 and SS-26 was slowed by contracting constraints, partnering team turnover, and project complexity. These RI projects and those for LF-6 and LF-7 are under contract for an interactive RI and Feasibility Study project. CARs have been completed and submitted for regulatory concurrence for SS-15, SS-19, and FT-23.

A draft IRA report was submitted for Site OT-21. A decision on the need for a post-IRA groundwater assessment of the site will be made following regulatory review. The IRA for OT-29 is being redirected for RI. No contamination source was found during site characterization, and contamination levels failed to support the need for an IRA. RI fieldwork began. A bioslurper IRA project at FT-23 failed to meet performance standards and was halted until design modifications can be effected. The IRAs at Sites SS-20 and SS-26 are being expanded to provide further delineation and

characterization of the contamination plumes. Several decision documents are awaiting review.

Free-product removal is being conducted with in-well product bailers at most sites, and with in-well skimmers at SS-26. Natural Attenuation (NA) treatment trains have been evaluated at FT-16 and SS-19. Results show that no further Remedial Actions beyond NA with monitoring may be needed at FT-16.

Relative risk will be reevaluated for all sites during October. FT-16, OT-21, SS-14, and OT-24 relative risk classifications are expected to be reduced. Project planning and contract awards were accomplished for all projects except the basewide background study.

Plan of Action

- Complete RI characterization fieldwork for LF-06, LF-07, SS-26, and OT-29 in FY99
- Begin Baseline Risk Assessment (BRA) work for LF-06 and LF-07 and continue BRA work for OT-29 in FY99
- Complete basewide background study allowing screening and possible closure of Site Inspection sites in FY99
- Receive decision document concurrence on NA at FT-16 and SS-19 in FY99
- Complete all current RI projects by FY00

FY99 FUNDING BY PHASE AND RELATIVE RISK

